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MAYNARD OWEN WILLIAMS

THE LIBRARY OF THIS TURKISH COED'S COLLEGE FURNISHES MORE ENGLISH THAN NATIVE READING

Her Istanbul school, the American College for Girls, was founded and endowed by United States citizens. Prominent among English-language periodicals on the shelves is the *National Geographic Magazine* (left). *Aksam*, the Turkish newspaper, is folded at the right. In more backward portions of Turkey (Bulletin No. 1) the emancipation of women has not progressed so far.

Bulletin No. 1, April 12, 1948

New Oil Adds Turkey to "Black-Gold" Lands

IS a modern Aladdin of oil rubbing his magic lamp for Turkey?

A recently discovered petroleum field in Turkey's Diyarbakir region of the upper Tigris River lies close to the Middle-East lands of the "black-gold" triangle.

This triangle, stretching southward from the snow-covered Caucasus Mountains to the burning sands of the Arabian Peninsula and the tepid waters of the Persian Gulf, includes the traditional "big oil" producers of the Soviet Union, Iran, Iraq, and Saudi Arabia.

Transport Still Problem

Beyond its western edges, about 300 miles southwest of Diyarbakir, is another Turkish district with potential oil value. Surveys made near the important city of Adana in this area have indicated geological conditions similar to those of the rich Mosul fields of Iraq. Early in 1943, Adana was the scene of a secret meeting between Winston Churchill, Great Britain's wartime prime minister, and Turkish officials.

In the development of its mineral resources—many of which, like Diyarbakir oil, are situated far inside the country—Turkey long has been handicapped by lack of transportation facilities.

Road and railway building thus became an essential feature of the dramatic Westernizing and modernizing programs launched by "New Turkey" after World War I. Lines are still being extended, as is evidenced by the report that $5,000,000 of the current United States Turkish-aid fund has been allocated to road building.

Striking out through the desert and mountain regions of southeast Turkey, one unfinished railway runs a short distance beyond the settlement of Diyarbakir. Skirting the highlands of fierce and independent Kurdish tribes, it follows the valley of the Tigris from which the new oil field was reported.

Center of Turkish Kurdistan

The town of Diyarbakir rises in a jumble of flat-topped, sun-baked structures from an arid, mountain-framed plateau. Except in the municipal garden, few trees relieve the stark line of brick against sky. Here and there slender minarets or the rounded dome of a Moslem mosque break the building level.

Diyarbakir is the commercial heart of Turkish Kurdistan. With a population of nearly 50,000, it serves a region whose simple pastoral life has changed little since Biblical times.

This region holds the headwaters of both the Tigris and Euphrates rivers, fed by the eternal snows of the distant mountain ranges. In the hills and valleys, seminomad tribes tend their sheep and goats, eat mutton and solidified sour milk, and make clothes from their own flocks (illustration, next page). Seeking green pastures, they follow the seasons.

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UMI

WILLIAM REID

NEW ZEALAND SHEEP MAKE AN "S" TURN ON THE WAY TO MARKET

Most of them will end their careers as mutton chops on English tables. Their coats will warm English backs. The dominion's flocks number 32,000,000, which gives it the densest sheep population in the world (Bulletin No. 5). The United States, nearly 29 times as big, has less than twice as many sheep. This farm is in the Lake Wairarapa region, near Wellington, the capital of New Zealand.

Mickey Mouse Lends Comic Relief in Trieste

DIPLOMATS debating the proposed return of Trieste (illustration, next page) to Italy undoubtedly will ignore the fact, but American comic strips form a small part of the background for the ticklish international situation.

First, the Free Territory of Trieste set up by the six-months-old Italian peace treaty is small—one-quarter the size of Rhode Island. So Italians have dubbed it Topolino, meaning Mickey Mouse Land.

Second, pending success in the search for an acceptable governor, the boomerang-shaped territory remains divided in Anglo-American and Yugoslav military zones. The 5,000 GI's on occupation duty, quickly taking a cue from the funnies, named their northern beat Upper Slobbovia and called the Yugoslav-patrolled southern section Lower Slobbovia, after the mythical comic realms.

Rival to Venice

Because of its position at the head of the Adriatic Sea and on routes to inland Europe, Trieste is an age-old center for maritime and landborne commerce. Romans, Franks, Goths, and Venetians in turn controlled its deep harbor.

In Austrian hands for most of five centuries prior to World War I, Trieste grew to rival Italy's near-by port of Venice (Venezia). By 1913, most of its 200,000 residents supported themselves by building ships, transshipping cargoes, and by other port activities. Financing trading ventures and insuring the 6,000,000-ton volume of Europe's inland trade that funneled through this "Hamburg of the Adriatic" were the basis of its financial soundness.

Vanquished in the 1914-18 war, Austria and Hungary lost their Adriatic seacoast. Trieste and neighboring Fiume, southeast across the Istrian Peninsula, passed to Italy. Since Italy already had good ports at Genoa, Venice, and Naples to handle its own shipping, Trieste and Fiume lost trade volume.

On a flood tide of Fascist expansion activities in shipbuilding and other industries, Trieste teemed with a quarter-million people in the 1930's. By 1938, however, the port again lost out heavily when Germany usurped the trade of Austria and Czechoslovakia.

Germans Destroyed Protective Forests

More than half of Fascist Italy's ships were built in Trieste and near-by Monfalcone. The city had a busy Ford assembly plant, iron and steel mills, textile plants, and petroleum refineries. World War II brought destruction to these industries and loss of virtually all merchant and passenger shipping.

German occupation and Allied bombing of the Nazi-controlled port combined to cause the extensive destruction. German axes destroyed utility and beauty by cutting into firewood acres of forests on the hills that surround the harbor. Residential areas of Trieste rise on these

Summer finds them high on the steep hillsides, while winter's icy winds and deep snows force them down again to lowland shelter.

Greater than the contrast between New Mexico's barren hills and New York City's crowded streets is the difference between the eastern part of Turkey and its Bosporus metropolis, Istanbul (Constantinople). This ancient city, part European, part Asian, is one of the world's crossroads. Contributing to its international character are two American colleges—one for men, one for women—where young people of the Near East have for generations absorbed the cultural and technical learning of the West (illustration, cover).

NOTE: Turkey is shown on the National Geographic Society's map of Central Europe and the Mediterranean. Write the Society's headquarters, Washington 6, D. C., for a price list of maps.

For further information, see "American Alma Maters in the Near East," in the *National Geographic Magazine* for August, 1945*; "The Turkish Republic Comes of Age," May, 1945*; "Alert Anatolia," April, 1944; "On the Turks' Russian Frontier," September, 1941; and "Turkey, Where Earthquakes Followed Timur's Trail," March, 1940. *(Issues marked with an asterisk are included on a special list of Magazines available to teachers in packets of ten for $1.00)*

See also, in the GEOGRAPHIC SCHOOL BULLETINS, November 11, 1946, "Russia Gets 'No' on Turkish Straits Plan."

EDWARD STEVENSON MURRAY

TURKISH SHEEP CO-OPERATE WITH THEIR "BARBERS" BY LYING QUIETLY ON THEIR SIDES

It is a relief to them to have their heavy winter coats sheared off. The man in the foreground, an inkeeper by trade, lends a hand in the community sheepshearing and gets a division of the wool for his pains. During spare moments, these mountaineers of eastern Turkey weave their own socks and caps.

Bulletin No. 3, April 12, 1948

English "Austerity" Discourages Falconry

THE British falcon, which served its country in one of the world's strangest air forces, is facing loss of popularity. While Britain's "austerity" program continues, any reduction in game through the sport of falconry, to say nothing of rugged individualism on the bird's part in raiding barnyards, is considered very unpatriotic.

Moreover, if further inroads are made in the already meager menus of Britons, the falcon itself, fanciers warn, is in danger of being eaten.

Used for Counterespionage

Before World War II, the ancient and once-royal sport of hunting with falcons—sometimes called "hawking"—was winning new followers in both Great Britain and the United States. It has long been a popular sport of the princes of India (illustration, next page).

The hobby paid dividends during the war when "squadrons" of peregrine falcons were drafted to patrol the English coast and intercept pigeons suspected of carrying German messages. Specially trained hawks also did their bit in discouraging flocks of small birds from gathering around airfields, thus reducing the danger of collisions.

The name "falcon" is commonly applied to birds of the hawk family which are trained to hunt. The typical falcon is the peregrine, close kin to the American duck hawk. It is outstanding for its courage, speed, and power. "More deadly than the male," the larger and fiercer female peregrine falcon is the traditional queen of this sport of kings. Technically, only the female peregrine is a "falcon"; the male is a tercel.

"Falcons" include, besides the peregrine and the duck hawk, the kite, kestrel, condor, eagle, osprey (ordinarily called the fish hawk because of its choice of food), and a number of other birds of prey. The golden eagle, largest of birds trained to falconry, can kill such animals as the antelope, hare, fox, and wolf.

Time and patience are required in falcon training. Catching a trainee is not always easy as their nests are often in inaccessible cliffs.

Uses Fighter-plane Technique

The young bird, or eyess, is tamed through a long period of careful feeding and regular exercise. In the field, the bird is taught, by use of "lures" and tether, to take flight and return to the master's hand-protecting leather glove.

The hunting falcon operates like a fighter plane. Climbing high above the prey, the peregrine, for example, swoops—or "stoops" in the term used by falconers—in power dives that have been estimated at more than 200 miles an hour.

The victim may be knocked out by a quick blow of the falcon's foot, squeezed to death, or even decapitated by the sharp, curved talons. Playful falcons have been observed in a harmless game of merely "tapping" or scattering neighbor birds. Again, they will seize the prey, drop it, and then catch it in midair.

hills, and their forests protected homes, industries, and shipping from violent seasonal winds.

A week before VE-Day, Yugoslav forces took over much of the city, New Zealand troops pushing in soon after to share the occupation. Later the two zones still under military government were set up by United Nations agreements.

The Anglo-American zone contains two-fifths of the Free State's area, including the port of Trieste, and four-fifths of the 350,000 population of the area. Venezia Giulia, the former Italian province of which Trieste was the capital, was awarded almost in its entirety to Yugoslavia by the Italian peace treaty. Now incorporated as part of Yugoslavia, this larger area at present is not being considered for return to Italy. Only the city and its immediate vicinity is under discussion.

NOTE: Trieste appears on the Society's map of Europe and the Near East.

See also, in the GEOGRAPHIC SCHOOL BULLETINS, January 14, 1946, "Problem Areas of Europe: 2. The Trieste Region"; and "Old Adriatic Battlefronts See New Battles," January 10, 1944.

B. ANTHONY STEWART

HOTEL, CHURCH, AND THEATER LINE THIS PORTION OF TRIESTE'S NEAT WATERFRONT

The Grand Hotel (Albergo) stands next to the twin-towered Greek Church of Saint Nicholas. The Giuseppe Verdi Theater rises at the end of the mole on which the man sits. The sailing ship is from Monfalcone, a near-by shipbuilding town.

Bulletin No. 4, April 12, 1948

Europe Imports Wheat Despite Huge Crops

THUS far, thanks to a mild winter, the prospects for Europe's 1948 wheat crop indicate a bountiful yield. The record shows that in normal years Europe raises three to four times as much of the golden grain as the United States. Yet the Old World continues to rely on imports and sees a series of annual wheat deficits ahead.

Why does Europe cry for wheat?

Europe needs wheat imports for much the same reasons that New York and New Jersey, with wheatfields of their own, import from the American west far more than they grow.

1. Europe is populous, holding four times America's 140,000,000 in an area only one-fourth larger.

2. Europeans are wheat eaters, with an even greater dependence on the grain than Americans have.

Harvested Somewhere Every Month

Moreover, Europe long ago discovered that the natural wheat belts of North America and Australia could supply wheat for less than it could be grown outside Europe's natural wheat belts. As a result, northwestern Europe shifted to industry and to dairying. And with this shift a large portion of the continent's economy became dependent on imported wheat.

Wheat grows in all the 48 American states. It covers more of the world's farmlands than any other crop. It is harvested somewhere every month of the year. Only in humid, tropical lowlands is it entirely absent. Wheat originated in prehistoric times in southwest Asia.

The Soviet Union alone grows more than the United States. France, Italy, and Germany rank high as European wheat producers. India and China, rice eaters by tradition, raise and consume big crops of wheat in their northern regions. Canada, Australia, and Argentina, combining vast wheat ranches and small populations, are wheat-export leaders, like the United States.

Of the record 1947 United States crop of 1,365,000,000 bushels, Kansas produced more than one-fifth. Kansas's 1948 crop may fall short of 1947's because of a prolonged drought last autumn. But the nation's crop as a whole will surpass a billion bushels for the fifth straight season, having stayed above that mark since it was first attained in 1944.

U. S. Wheatlands Equal All New England, New York, and New Jersey

Kansas, Oklahoma, Illinois, Ohio, and their neighbors grow winter wheat, planted in the autumn and harvested in the early summer. The Dakotas and Montana, like Canada's wheat plains, plant in the spring for late summer harvest. Many states plant both winter and spring crops. However, winter wheat constituted nearly four-fifths of the 1947 total.

Some 75,000,000 acres will bear the 1948 wheat—as much land as all New England plus New York and New Jersey. That is one-fourteenth of America's farm acreage. And since wheatlands now average well

Not all wild falcons and other hawks are poultry robbers. The peregrines, specializing in pigeons, ducks, and many small birds, seldom disturb the barnyard. The red-tailed hawk, though called a "chicken hawk" and occasionally taking a fancy to this diet, is normally more helpful than not to the farmer as a destroyer of mice, snakes, grasshoppers, and other insect pests.

On the other hand, the fierce Cooper's hawk and goshawk are dangerous to poultry. They often boldly seize and carry off small chickens.

From ancient Egyptian times, men, and sometimes women, have hunted with falcons. Starting as the pursuit of wild game for food, the activity developed into a glamorous sport, limited to kings and nobles. It is still practiced by small but enthusiastic groups of "fans," from Trans-Jordan Bedouins to wealthy American clubmen and schoolboys.

NOTE: For additional information, see "Life with an Indian Prince," in the *National Geographic Magazine* for February, 1942; "Adventures with Birds of Prey," July, 1937; "Week-Ends with the Prairie Falcon," May, 1935; and "Falconry, the Sport of Kings," December, 1920.

JOHN AND FRANK CRAIGHEAD

FALCON TRAINERS STROLL UNNOTICED IN BHAVNAGAR STREETS WITH THEIR LONG-WINGED PUPILS

Interest of the reigning family has so popularized falconry in this western India principality that, in the streets of the town, a bird perched on the gloved hand of a trainer is almost as common a sight as that of a dog following his master through an American street.

Bulletin No. 5, April 12, 1948

New Zealand City Celebrates Centennial

DUNEDIN, the faraway Dominion of New Zealand's fourth-largest city, celebrates this year the centennial of its founding. In 1848 a group of Scottish settlers established themselves at the head of a fjordlike bay on the southeast coast of scenic South Island. Like many early American settlers, they were motivated by religious freedom. The leaders desired complete separation from the Established Church of Scotland.

But before the arrival of the Scottish group of 344 immigrants, two sailors, AWOL, had become the first white settlers on the site. Abundance of wild pig guided them in their choice of a hideout. Part of the kill they traded to Maori natives for fish and potatoes.

Gold and a Good Harbor Spurred Growth

The Scots originally called their settlement New Edinburgh, but the founding fathers later made the present name official. Dunedin was the Celtic name for Edinburgh, capital of Scotland.

In its hundred years, Dunedin (illustration, next page) has grown to a city of 83,000 residents. Its development was partly the result of its excellent harbor extending several miles inland. In 1861 the discovery of gold in the area gave Dunedin a four-year boom, when diggers from Australia poured into the city at the rate of a thousand a day.

The gold rush gave birth to Dunedin's first cab, first bank, and the Otago Daily Times—New Zealand's first daily newspaper. The city is the capital of the Province of Otago, the Scottish-settled southern end of South Island.

But Dunedin has not grown as consistently as Christchurch, its South Island rival of 135,000 inhabitants. Christchurch, established in 1850 as an Anglican colony, chose an area which Dunedin's founders had rejected as poor farmland. Now known as the Canterbury Plains, Christchurch's hinterland grows four-fifths of New Zealand's wheat and is famous for mutton sheep (illustration, inside cover). Auckland and Wellington, New Zealand's number-one and -two cities, are on North Island.

New Zealand a Leader in Health and Social Legislation

New Zealand lies 1,200 miles southeast across the Tasman Sea from Australia, Great Britain's other "down-under" dominion. Cut in half by Cook Strait, which separates its two main islands, it stretches a thousand miles from the northern tip of North Island, with its semitropical climate, volcanoes, and thermal springs, to the rugged, timbered, sky-piercing Southern Alps of South Island. In scenery, New Zealand has more variety for its size than any other country in the world. In climate, it has everything but extremes.

New Zealand's 1,700,000 people have the lowest death rate, the lowest infant-mortality rate, and probably the highest level of general health in the world. The government's pioneering in social legislation and its strict immigration policy have made New Zealanders a homogeneous nation of middle-class people with no millionaires and no beggars. Even those

above 14 bushels per acre, there is a bushel of wheat annually for every acre of United States farmland.

Spaniards brought wheat from the Old World to Mexico in 1529. Plymouth colonists grew it soon after they landed. It had reached the Great Plains a century ago. Out of pre-Civil War Virginia emerged the reaper that made a square mile of wheat as easy to harvest as an acre had been. America's golden grain age was ready to begin.

BRITISH COMBINE

THE WILD SUSSEX DOWNS, PLANTED TO WHEAT, YIELDED BUMPER CROPS FOR WARTIME ENGLAND

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of the second and third generation still refer to England as home. They model their attitudes and behavior after the homeland to such an extent that they have been described as more British than the British.

Though only slightly larger than the island of Great Britain, New Zealand is the world's greatest exporter of dairy produce and of frozen mutton and lamb. It is the fourth-largest wool exporter. Britain takes more than 90 per cent of the exports, mostly in butter, wool, and cheese.

Five hundred years before the English, Irish, and Scots started settling the country, the Polynesian Maoris had emigrated from central Pacific islands. This vigorous race, still forming five per cent of the population, resisted European colonization as did the North American Indians. They were so hostile that they prevented Abel Tasman, Dutch discoverer of the land in 1642, from landing for fresh water. Their next visitor was Captain James Cook, who was greeted by having the entire crew of one of his ships killed and eaten. Cook claimed the islands for England, but it was not until 1839 that Britain actively took control.

NOTE: New Zealand is shown on the Society's map of the Pacific Ocean and the Bay of Bengal.

For additional information, see "The Making of an Anzac," in the *National Geographic Magazine* for April, 1942; and "New Zealand 'Down Under'," February, 1936.

W. ROBERT MOORE

NEW ZEALAND'S DUNEDIN FILLS AN AMPHITHEATER OF HILLS AT THE HEAD OF ITS BAY (left)

Southernmost large city in the world, Dunedin has been the jumping-off place for Antarctic expeditions, among them Admiral Byrd's pioneer venture during which he first flew over the South Pole.